

THE GUAM RECORDER

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For Progress, Education and Development in this Island.

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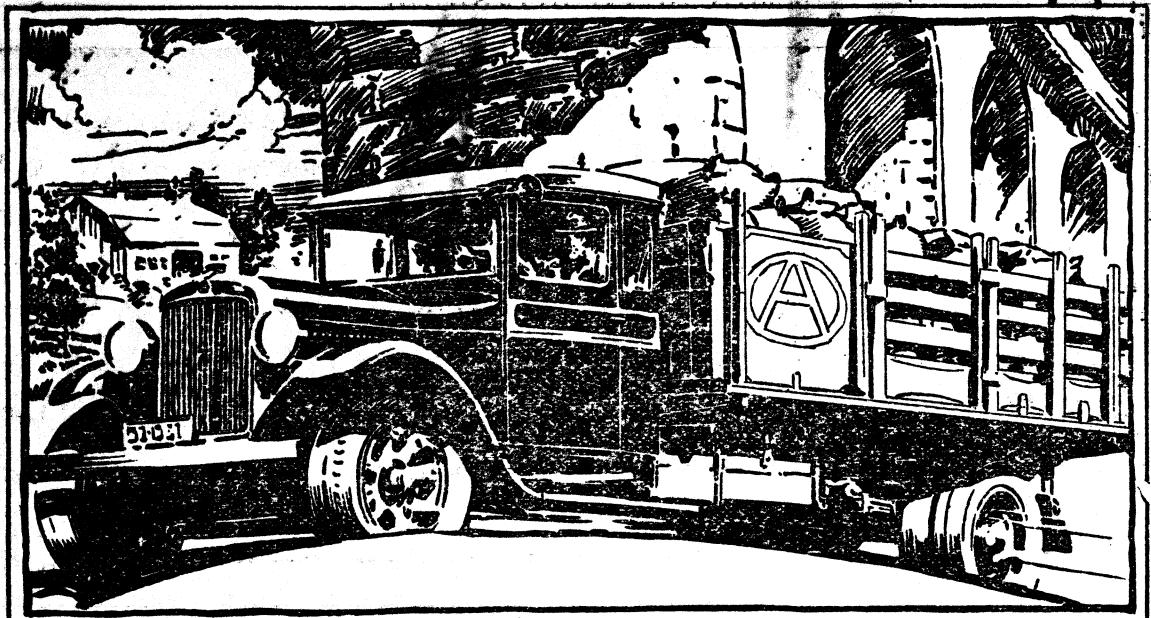
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MEASLES EPIDEMIC SERIOUS

PARENTS SHOULD REPORT CASES PROMPTLY

By Lieut.(jg), E. T. Knowles, (MC), U.S.N., Assistant Health Officer

The approximate number of reported measles cases in the city of Agana during the month of August was 350, but it is probable that there was a fairly large number not reported.

There were 29 recorded deaths which were due to measles and the complications thereof, the chief complication being that of Broncho-pneumonia. Approximately 90% of the deaths have occurred in children under school age, and the majority of these cases were only discovered when the parents presented the permits for burial. In a large proportion they came from districts which were previously visited by the Assistant Health Officer or nurse, and the residents had been warned and advised about measles.

The mortality rate in children below school age is always high, reaching as high as 50% in some institutions. It has been found that an overwhelming majority of children in Agana have worm infestations, and that the combination of this disease with measles have a grave prognosis, for Broncho-pneumonia usually ensues and the patient dies. A number of children are brought to the hospital "in extremis", whereas definite good would have been accomplished if they had been brought in several days sooner.

At present we have several native nurses detailed to make house to house calls among the civilian population of Agana, and they advise the families as to the best home treatment for the children with measles. If a child is inadequately cared for or is in a serious condition, it is sent to the hospital.

Through this procedure the morbidity and mortality rates may be decreased.

FACTS

1. Next to Smallpox Measles is the most contagious disease known to man.
2. Practically no child between the ages of six months and ten years exposed to measles escapes an attack.
3. Second attacks of measles are rare.
4. The virus occurs early in the secretions of the Eyes and Throat before the eruption has occurred on the skin.

5. It is during this period of four to six days when the child begins to cough and sneeze or has slight fever, slight discharge from the noses or sore eyes, that measles is *most contagious*.

6. The first signs of measles usually occur ten to fourteen days after exposure to the disease.

7. Fifty per cent of measles deaths occur in children under two years of age.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES

1. Persons having been exposed to measles and persons having measles should be isolated at home for two weeks.

2. It is especially important to protect children under two years of age.

3. Isolate all children sent home from school with head colds, fever or sore eyes.

If such symptoms as fever, sneezing or coughing develop in the older children isolation of the younger ones is important although prevention of the disease cannot always be expected in the latter.

4. Notify the Hospital Public Health Doctor or Nurse early if there is disease in the home and send the sick child into the Hospital before it is in a critical condition.

5. Over eighty per cent of children who "die from measles" really die as a result of Broncho Pneumonia therefore if the child has severe cough, continued high fever or difficulty in breathing send patient to the hospital at once.

HOME TREATMENT

1. For itching of the skin and High Fever Sponging with cool or slightly warm water is beneficial. (bathing is *not* fatal to measles patients.)

2. For cough, a moist atmosphere, steam inhalations.

3. Clean the mouth, tongue, teeth and gums with cotton applicators soaked in 4% Boric Solution.

4. Protect the eyes from direct or glaring lights by use of screens and irrigate the eyes with Boric Acid Solution.

5. Give *plenty of water* and fruit juices containing sugar. Diet is liquid.

6. Allow *plenty of fresh air*.

7. Have confidence in the Medical Department and request help from them.

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For Progress, Education and Development
in this Island.

W. W. Rowley Editor

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THE GUAM RECORDER, AGANA, GUAM.

TAXES NOT APPRECIATED

One of the early American officials of Guam has stated; "The question of taxation is one of great interest." When the island was seized by the Americans the officer who came ashore to take possession of it in the name of the government is reported to have said to the natives: "Now you are free American citizens! No more taxes! Later the natives when remarking about a new tax which had been levied, would shake their heads and say: "We now pay more taxes than ever before: we are taxed for the guns we carry, the fields we cultivate, the houses we live in, and even for our dogs. Besides this, we have to work on the roads or pay the equivalent in taxes.

It was explained to them that the money received for taxes did not leave the island, but was expended in salaries for teachers, native officials, and the expense of the island government: That roads and bridges must be kept up for the convenience of the natives themselves: that dogs were taxed to prevent their becoming a nuisance; and that guns were taxed to keep an account of the individuals who owned weapons. All this was not so clear to the natives who were not so particular about good roads, a trail that their bull carts could pass over was all that was

necessary, the streams could be forded or crossed on bamboo rafts, and education, well, that was not necessary.

Since levying the first taxes, many other items have been added to the list, and it would be interesting to know the thoughts on this subject, of those who still recollect the days before the coming of the Americans, and if the present government were given over to the absolute control of the Chamorro people, what action they would take regarding the present system of taxation, education, and the continuation of improvements.

What Pleases Others ?

People are pleased by courtesy, sympathy, intelligence, understanding, honesty, good behavior and square dealing. People like these qualities.

Liking these qualities and finding them an aid to peaceful living, the world rewards them, and exacts a penalty for the lack of them. Despite its boastful progress, the human race is still on the principle of the herd. The individual is sacrificed. The herd dislikes variations from the type.

In trying to please only yourself you arouse the anger of the herd. Long after you are dead, the herd may discover you were right and erect a monument over your bones, but that won't increase your happiness during this mortal life. The esteem friends, like good health, takes on a high value when it is gone.

When You Use The Telephone

"Speak close to the transmitter". This is based on careful scientific tests of voice transmission.

The proper distance between the lips of the speaker and the mouthpiece of the telephone is not more than one-half inch. If, for example, you increase this distance to two inches, you reduce the distance over which you can talk by more than one hundred miles. At distances of over one-half inches, such sounds as "b, p, d, t, f, z" are transmitted poorly. If closer than one-half inch, nasal sounds like "m" and "n" do not enter the transmitter properly.

Do you remember the old-fashioned woman who could rock a cradle, mend stockings and read a book at the same time?

If any of us wants anything, and wants it strongly enough, nature seems to supply us with the strength to get it — or something better.

It is all in the will, and obstacles merely exercise the will, and are therefore a means of creating strength.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The annual report of the Head of the Department of Education to the Governor contains interesting information concerning the activities of the schools of the island. The report is divided into eight successive sections under the headings of; Personnel, material, academic work, industrial training, athletic, library and social activities, health education, financial statement and recommendations.

There being no Board of Education, the Governor, Captain Edmund E. Root, U. S. Navy, by virtue of his office, is the Director of all educational activities. The administrative work is delegated to the Head of the Department of Education. Lieut.-Comdr. Francis L. Albert, Chaplain Corps, U. S. Navy, has served in this capacity during the period of the report, 1931-1932.

The personnel at the present time, in addition to the Head of Department, comprises one Superintendent of public instruction, (American), one supervising teacher (Native), 125 Native teachers, nine American teachers, eight private school teachers, nine industrial teachers (Native), one music supervisor (Native), two clerks, one messenger and two janitors (Native). With the exception of the two grade schools for American children, and the Evening High School, the principals of all Island school are senior native teachers.

During the year, thirteen teachers were granted definite leave for specified reasons; there were two deaths and one suspension; sixteen resignations were accepted, and thirty-three appointments were made. Most of the native teachers were locally trained and are now teaching in better schools than they themselves were taught in. The educational background of the teaching staff may be summarized thus; below eighth grade 8, eighth grade graduates only, 34, Some High School training, 77, Senior High School graduates, 13, Two or more years of University work, 12. The highest pay received by the native teachers is \$3.08 per diem., and the lowest pay 60 cents per diem.

There are twenty-six schools offering academic instruction directly under the supervision of the Department of Education. The total school enrollment averaged 3676, this includes 153 children under the minimum compulsory school age of seven years, and 1133 over the maximum compulsory age of twelve years. There is one private school, The Guam Institute, under the supervision of the Department of Education, which last year had a total of 145 in grades from Pre-Primer to ninth, inclusive.

The compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of seven and twelve is strictly enforced, providing there is a school within two miles of their home. To overcome the tendency to delinquency on the part of indifferent parents and such children as lack the educational urge, a fine of fifteen cents a day for each unexcused absence is imposed and \$1.00 executive penalty is added for each fine unpaid. The attendance of children of school age throughout the Island averaged 98.02 per cent.

The progress of Guam education is emphasized by the fact that, last year (1931) there were a total of 120 sixth grade graduates, in contrast with a total of 35 the year before.

The classification of grades is, Primary, Pre-Primary, Primer, First, Second and Third grades. Intermediate — Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth grades. Junior High — Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth grades. Senior High — Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Island Government Appropriation --- \$42,294.80

Expenditures:

Pay Roll - - - - -	\$36,682.64
Office Supplies, Labor and Material -	269.55
Reference Books - - - - -	116.12
Day School Supplies - - - -	440.90
Industrial Supplies - - - -	542.05
Electric Current - - - -	10.16
Transportation - - - -	134.40
	38,195.82

Unexpended balance - - - - - \$ 4,098.98

Recommendations were made for further expenditures from the unexpended balance for the purchase of property for school purposes and for supplies amounting to \$2,868.35, leaving an unobligated balance for return to the Treasury of \$1,230.63.

In addition to the local government appropriation for educational purposes, an appropriation of \$16,000 was received from the Federal Government, of this amount there was an unexpended balance of \$18.98. The total expenditures for the year 1931-1932 was \$57,045.19

Origin of the Word "NEWS"

According to reliable information the word "News" originated in early newspaper days by forming the word out of the initial letters of the points of the compass — North, East, West and South. The word is therefore suggestive of information received from the four corners of the globe.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company published an almanac some years ago as an advertisement. In it were many interesting items.

For instance, a severe snow storm had visited one of the large cities. The next morning a local business man, on the way to his office, overtook a girl struggling through the drifts. He helped her for a few blocks and then said, "This is too much for me. I'm going to turn back. I can do my business by telephone anyhow. You'd better go home, too."

"No" said the girl, "I'll keep on. I'm a telephone operator."

THE STRUCTURE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE EARTH

BY REVEREND W. C. REPETTI, S. J.

CHIEF OF THE SEISMIC DIVISION, MANILA OBSERVATORY

The structure and constitution of the earth was a matter of almost pure speculation until seismology became an exact science within the past forty years. The reason was simply that man knew of no method by which he could make direct physical contact with the interior of the earth. The deepest boring made by man is about 7600 feet, a little less than a mile and a half. To comprehend how small this is, let us imagine the earth reduced to a sphere only 400 feet in diameter. The mile and a half boring would be indicated on this sphere by a hole three-quarters of inch in depth. When it became known that the vibrations of an earthquake could be recorded all over the world scientists began to realize that they had a means of exploring the interior of the earth. Paths of rays were traced out, times of transit observed and there was obtained what may be likened to an X-ray picture of the interior of the earth.

John Milne, who is sometimes spoken of as the father of modern seismology, writing from the Imperial University, Tokyo, June 11th, 1895, to one of the Fathers of the Manila Observatory, said; "In October at 3 stations I recorded the Argentine shock and the Argentine Republic is practically the Antipodes of Japan. I am already promised support in England to establish 12 or 15 stations in different parts of the world, the chief object being to determine the velocity of propagation which reaches 10 or 12 kilometers per second. Therefore as this is twice as quick as motion can be transmitted through glass or steel we conclude that it comes *through* the earth. Therefore what is the earth made of or what is its rigidity?"

The answers to these questions were not forthcoming until ten or more years later. In the first years of the present century the Germans took up the study of seismology with a renewed interest. The Wiechert Inverted pendulum was invented and very soon adopted in many observatories throughout the world. The importance of accuracy in time service began to be more apparent. A few years later, Galitzin, a Russian, developed his horizontal and vertical pendula with electro-magnetic photographic registration. These instrumental advances afforded a higher grade of data with which to work. The production of the data depended, naturally, on earthquakes, and severe earthquakes which will produce good seismograms all over the world are not very frequent. Moreover, earthquake stations usually have to be established where opportunity offers and not at arbitrary locations. The result is that there is by no means a uniform distribution of earthquake observatories. In all of South America

there are only two first class stations, one in the National Observatory in Rio de Janeiro, and the other in the Jesuit College in La Paz, Bolivia.

In spite of difficulties remarkable advances have been made. Earthquake vibrations travelling all through the earth afford the only direct means of exploring the interior. The result of the study is that we know, with a high degree of certainty, that the earth has a core. This core has a radius of 2150 miles, while the earth itself has a radius of 3950 miles. The investigations of Dr. Gutenberg, of the Carnegie Seismic station in Pasadena, and those of Father Macelwane, of St. Louis University, have shown that the core of the earth has a sharply defined boundary surface and does not shade off gradually into the surrounding mantle. The mantle covering the core is believed to be a stony material of a higher density than that of the surface of the earth. The outer 30 miles of the earth constitute the crust and is composed of various strata and bodies of rock definitely distinct from the underlying mantle.

The density of the earth as a whole is found from celestial mechanics to be about 5.5 while the densities of all the surface materials which we can actually test are between 2.5 and 3.0. This discrepancy can be explained by holding that the core of the earth is a mixture of iron and nickel with the former predominating. A confirmatory fact of this structure is found in the meteorites which have fallen on the earth. They are of two kinds, stony and iron, the iron sometimes showing a quantity of nickel. These meteorites are considered to be fragments of exploded or disintegrated heavenly bodies, and assuming that all heavenly bodies have the same general structure, we conclude that our earth has an iron core and stony mantle.

One of Milne's questions, at the beginning of this article, inquired about the rigidity of the earth. Investigations made with the more accurate material available since his time have shown that the earth as a whole has a rigidity about twice as great as steel. This is very far removed from the supposed molten interior which ancient speculation attributed to the earth. It also obliges us to look upon volcanoes as local phenomena and not as safety valves or vents of hot liquid interior.

This is, in brief, the knowledge of the earth which has come to us through seismology and up to the present there is no other means by which this knowledge could be obtained.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

By MISS CAROL CULHANE

Entertaining at the Palace, Governor and Mrs. Root have given a number of dinner parties during the month of August.

On Tuesday evening August 9th., Governor and Mrs. Root gave a most enjoyable dinner party which was attended by the following guests; Captain (MC) and Mrs. J. B. Mears, Colonel (USA) and Mrs. H. W. Newton, Lieut.-Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. V. W. Granger, Lieut.-Comdr. (SC) and Mrs. R. L. Mabon, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Ion Pursell, Captain (USMC) and Mrs. J.I. Nettekoven, Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. B. Cooke, 1st.-Lieutenant (USMC) and Mrs. W. J. Stuart, Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. G. D. Sipe, Mrs. Granger Sr., Miss Ann Nettekoven, Miss Julia Lennon, and Lieut.-Colonel (USMC) B. S. Berry.

Governor and Mrs. Root were host and hostess at a dinner party Tuesday evening, August 23rd. Bridge served as an after dinner diversion. Guests for the occasion were; Captain (MC) and Mrs. J. B. Mears, Colonel (USA) and Mrs. H. W. Newton, Lieut.-Colonel (USMC) and Mrs. B. S. Berry, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. S. B Robinson, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Ion Pursell, Lieutenant and Mrs. A. R. Buehler, Lieutenant (jg) (DC) and Mrs F.V. Tully, Lieutenant (jg) (MC) and Mrs. E. T. Knowles, 1st. Lieutenant (USMC) and Mrs. W. J. Stuart, Machinist C. F. Reynolds, Miss Keating, Miss Staedes, Lieutenant (jg) (CEC) C.C. Seabury, Lieutenant (jg) (MC) E.B. Coyle.

On Monday evening August 29th, Governor and Mrs. Root entertained at dinner, Their guests were; Captain (MC) and Mrs. J. B Mears, Colonel (USA) and Mrs. H. W. Newton, Lieut.-Colonel (USMC) and Mrs. B. S Berry, Commander and Mrs. W. C. Faus, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Ion Pursell, Lieutenant (MC) and Mrs. J. M. Woodard, Lieutenant and Mrs. A. A. Clarkson, 1st. Lieutenant (USMC) and Mrs. W. J. Stuart, Pay Clerk and Mrs. J. D. Stephen, Machinist and Mrs. Eli Fildes, Lieutenant O. H. Small, and Lieutenant S. T. Cloughley.

On Saturday evening August 27th, the members of the Officers Club and their families gave a most enjoyable picnic in honor of the birthday of Mrs. E. S. Root. Mrs. Root was the recipient of many beautiful gifts which demonstrates the love and affection in which she is held by all.

Captain (MC) and Mrs. J. B. Mears were host and hostess at a dinner party on Sunday evening August 21st, after which the party attended the movies at the Agana Theater. Their guests were, Commander and Mrs. W. C. Faus, Lieut.-Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. E. E. Dockery, Captain (USMC) and Mrs. J. I. Nettekoven, Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, Lieutenant (MC) and Mrs. J. M. Woodard, Miss Julia Lennon, and Miss Ann Nettekoven.

Thursday evening August 18th. Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. S. B. Robinson entertained a number of guests at dinner at their home in Agana. Those invited were; Lieut.-Comdr. (ChC) and Mrs. F. L. Albert, Lieut.-Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. F. P. Gardner, Captain

(USMC) and Mrs. J. I. Nettekoven, Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, and 1st. Lieutenant (USMC) and Mrs. W. S. Stuart.

Lieut.-Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. F. P. Gardner received a number of guests for dinner at their home in Sumay. Those present were Governor and Mrs. E. S. Root, Colonel (USA) and Mrs. H. W. Newton, Lieut.-Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. E. E. Dockery, Lieut. (SC) and Mrs. T. A. Culhane, and Doctor and Mrs. B. K. Defiebre.

Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. T. A. Culhane gave a small dinner party at their home in Agana on Sunday evening August 28th. Their guests were Governor and Mrs. E. S. Root, Colonel (USA) and Mrs. H. W. Newton, and Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. F. P. Gardner.

Preceding the bridge at the Cable Station on Tuesday evening August 2nd, Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. R. R. Blaisdell gave a most enjoyable, dinner at their home in Sumay. Guests entertained were; Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. F. W. Granger, Lieut.-Comdr. (ChC) and Mrs. F. L. Albert, and Mrs. Granger Sr.

Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. R. R. Blaisdell had the following guests for dinner on Wednesday evening August 24th, Lieut.-Colonel (USMC) and Mrs. B. S. Berry, Lieut. Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. S. B. Robinson, Lieut.-Comdr. (SC) and Mrs. R. L. Mabon, Lieut.-Comdr. (MC) and Mrs. E. E. Dockery, Captain (USMC) and Mrs. J. I. Nettekoven, Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. T. A. Culhane, 1st. Lieutenant (USMC) and Mrs. H. C. Waterman, Miss Julia Lennon, and Lieutenant (jg) (CEC) C. C. Seabury.

Entertaining at their quarters, in Sumay, 1st. Lieutenant (USMC) and Mrs. H. C. Waterman gave a delightful dinner party on Tuesday evening August 2nd. After which their guests proceeded to the Cable Station for bridge. Those invited were; Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. S. B. Robinson, Lieutenant (jg) (DC) and Mrs. F. V. Tully, Miss Julia Lennon, and Miss Carol Culhane.

Lieutenant (jg) (MC) and Mrs. O. W. Cole entertained a number of friends at dinner Tuesday evening August 9th, at their home. Bridge at the Officer's Club served as an after dinner diversion. Their guests included Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. S. B. Robinson, Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. T. A. Culhane, and Lieutenant and Mrs. A. B. Buehler.

The "Island Players" celebrating the success of their last performances' gave a dinner party at Shino-hara's Restaurant on Sunday evening August 28th, which was followed by a moonlight swim at Piti. Members of the cast and their families present were; Lieutenant (SC) and Mrs. C. E. Leavitt, 1st. Lieut. (USMC) and Mrs. W. J. Stuart, Lieutenant (jg) (MC) and Mrs. O. W. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sherman, Mrs. F. L. Albert, Miss Virginia Albert, Miss Ann Nettekoven, Miss Carol Culhane, Lieutenant (jg) (MC) C. B. Coyle, and Mr. J. B. Cooke, Jr.

"DOXNOOZE"

By UNKADOC

GUAM—GO THERE HAPPILY

WELL KNOWN WEST COAST COLUMNIST STRONG FOR GUAM
VALLEJO PAPER GIVES BOOST

Beautiful Guam! Isolated it may be but never hard to look at. Time was when those ordered there felt that they must have committed some dire wrong that trespassed somewhere, and were being sent for a tour out in the Pacific for punishment. Officially it was never expressed; but non-officially it was felt. Not only felt but openly discussed. And the discussions were not unmixed with wounded feelings, seeking some sort of revenge. I do not believe that the department ever had any policy of sending men to the island for punishment. I will not say what the policy was, because I cannot; but I'm sure that there was never any understood thing that Guam was to act as an unauthorized penal colony, or an island of retribution for past sins against the power. It was all in the imaginations of the disgruntled.

However that may be, it is certain that most folks who went out there learned to like the peaceful serenity, the calm life, and air of contentment that soon wended itself into their lives.

Paraphrasing something or other, "they came to hate, but they loved to stay." Only those who continued to hate, and many did, were unhappy. Those who had sense enough to make the best of what at first was a bad situation, later became Guam's staunchest friends; admirers.

Now everybody will admit that the first visitors to Guam, the men of the early occupation, were not happy. There were no conveniences, even semi-modern things had not permeated. It was just another Spanish colony, with all that implies. The Spaniards had no money to spend on Guam, even if they desired to do it. Consequently life there was not only a struggle against a new form of climate to the Americans, but was a daily struggle to keep alive through loss of those little things which were accepted by the ordinary American families as a matter of course, but in Guam were not to be found even as luxuries.

The physical life of early Guam, that is, early to the Americans, had effect in a lasting manner. Bad advertising of lack of water and sanitary appliances in the homes, the lack of a good road, the missing conveniences of home, spread throughout the service. So when one got an order to go to Guam, immediately it occurred that nobody would be sent there except as punishment, for to take away the conveniences to which he was used, was punishment to the average American.

For all had heard of Guam and its infamous living conditions. And what were they to think unless their thoughts turned over in anger toward those who were responsible for their being sent there.

Guam became more a mental state of being. The psychology of it, the complex, dominated the possibility that there might be something good out there; something of calmness, of good, of serenity. And maybe after all they were sent there because they were good men, and good men were needed to carry on the work.

If Guam were ever a punishment, which I do not believe, there were some very good people punished.

The isolation was also a factor. Before the Spanish-American War made us a world wandering power, a trip to Columbus was the end of the world. We had not yet begun to think in terms of distance in words of more than one syllable of travel, in spheres of horizon breaking. So a trip to far away Guam was to send one so far that the mind could not grasp it. That also had its effect on the psychology and the complex that already had determined to hate this "Island of Inconvenience."

Even in the early days, people got to like the place after they were there awhile. Something or other comes in to take hold of those who are compelled to live under conditions that they at first thought they would be unable to bear. The duty there and the fact of being there were their own antidotes to mental shades of despond. In plain words, the average American has the faculty of adaptability.

So come we to modern Guam, by easy stages. Gradually as improvements were self-suggested, they were made. Water was piped into the houses, sanitary conveniences were installed. Houses were screened, the insect pests were controlled or eliminated. Houses of wood and galvanized iron gradually replaced, for the Americans who demanded good housing, the nipa and bamboo shacks. Telephones came, making communication easy between houses; roads were put in, making it possible for the auto to be brought along, and visits to be made in the evenings between the homes located in the settlements several miles separated from each other. Electric lighting made the evenings comfortable because one could wander about without falling into the roadside ditches. Refrigeration, the one great essential in the food supply factor, came with the ice plant. Rules of sanitation and general life were passed and enforced, and civic thoughts were instilled into the native intellect. The educational desires were fulfilled by modern schools, well administered. Instruction in American farm methods were given the native population. Medical treatment was provided, and disease threats of epidemic were controlled. Vaccination and care of the sick, nursing teachings,

instructions in hygiene and sanitation, made the island blossom anew in garments of sanitary cleanliness. With water supply and sewerage installed, with all the comforts of American suburban or city life in the homes, there was no reason why anyone should not desire, nay, demand, a cruise in beautiful, lovely, Guam.

Of course there were, and remain some things which craving cannot satisfy. The lights and the people and the bustle and the hurry and things are not there like on Market Street or Broadway. If one craves the excitement of artificiality, Guam will have no magnetic draw. It remains natural.

But there is a wonderful climate. True it is, an occasional heavy rain or a big storm-typhoon sweeps there on occasion. But nothing to worry about. The dissatisfied will let you believe that these things are daily occurrences, and that pestilence stalks at the front door. Nothing of the kind. Guam is just as easy to live in as any town here. The days are not too hot; the nights are wonderful. Cool breezes, the surf beating on the coral reefs, lull one to sleep in comfort.

And let not your thoughts, you potential-Guam-duty-folks, dwell on the thoughts that the white men out there who have married native women are a bunch of nasty beach-combers. Banish all thoughts of the beach-comber type as found in the movie or stage plays. Personal contact will show that they are good citizens.

Recreation for the golfers will be found at Sumay Golf Links; swimming at several beaches. There is an Elks' Club, which club owns a great beach place for picnics, and other forms of recreation. Talkies are there, with leading pictures. Social intercourse is very democratic. Go out there with the idea in mind that you are going to like and love Guam. Make it a grand education for yourself and family. Do not get up in the morning with a hate in your hearts, for if you do, the hate will spread into your sinuses, or your ears, or you will get stomach ulcers, or something just as dire, most any of which will suffice to give your family a reason to come back to the States. Don't do that. Take a health trip up China and Manila way at least once in your two years. Keep busy. If you have a detail, hit it with vim. Stay on the job. The worst crime against yourself in Guam is loafing. Too much play and too little work will prove like having a diet of all sugar, which will sicken you. Curb your domestic difficulties. Arbitrate. Don't shoot.

The happy families in Guam are those who adjust themselves; the unfortunate ones are those who hypnotize themselves from the beginning that they are martyrs. After you do one cruise there you will want another, if you act human, don't hate yourself, have regard for others. Ask any contented ex-Guamer.

Paralysis Cured By Therapeutic Treatment

Two months ago, Miss Carmen C. Mendiola of Agana was stricken with partial paralysis, the whole right side of her body being affected. Her case was considered incurable, and she had about given up hope of ever walking again.

Dr. Gordon Cadwalader a practitioner in chiropractic treatment learning of the case, offered his services without renumeration. After a very few treatments, the patient's condition showed marked improvement and she now considers herself totally cured.

Dr. Cadwalader's services being gratis, Miss Mendiola is at a loss to know how she can ever compensate him for his treatment and her wonderful recovery, and she takes this opportunity of thanking him and expressing her most grateful appreciation through the page of the Recorder.

TWO KINDS OF LAZY PEOPLE

Reproduced From a Series of Personnel Talks Supplied
By the Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.

WHEN the steam engine was first invented, the valve had to be moved by hand. A boy named Billy Hodge sat on a stool beside the engine, first opening the valve, then closing it. Billy was such a lazy kid that he soon got good and sick of his job. After giving him a dozen "call-downs" for loafing, the boss finally fired him and hired a boy by the name of Charles Carew.

The joke of it was that Charles was just as lazy as Bill. After a day or so sitting on a hard stool and moving a hot valve back and forth, Charles fairly hated the job. He was so disgusted with the work that he doped out a scheme for getting around it.

When the engine was shut down at noon, he hunted up a strong cord. He tied one end to the valve, and the other to a moving part of the machine, so when the wheel went round the valve would be jerked open. Then he rigged up a weight to slam the valve shut. Before the afternoon was over, he had the fun of being able to lie down on the grass and watch the engine do all its own work.

He was stretched out comfortably on his back having a fine time, when all of a sudden who should appear but the old man. Charles scrambled up and was going to tear off the string and get busy on the job again; but the boss shouted:

"Leave it alone!"

He watched the thing work for some time.

"You little devil," he said. "Tell me where I can find another lad as lazy as you are, and I'll give you a handful of silver. You come with me. I've a real job for you."

This same Charles Carew later became a great factor in the development of the steam engine industry.

The world needs more lazy people,—not those lazy like Billy Hodge, but those lazy like Charles Carew. Not the kind too lazy to use their heads, but the kind too lazy not to.

SERVICE CLUB NOTES

The Depression Dance on 23 July was something they are still talking about. Mayhew's Music Makers outdid themselves. Hard times costumes were worn by most.

A Special Virginia Reel was rendered by

MESDAMES	MESSRS
McBride	Fulford
Schell	Faulkner
Willis	Willis
Wood	Johnston
Faulkner	Samples
and Miss Harmen	Richter

The dancers were drilled by Mrs. Shell and it was very well done, getting a big hand.

A duck pin dance ended with two gentlemen holding the pins (how come, we don't know). They paid the penalty by rendering a duet dance to an oriental tune — gosh!

Boy Waskie, the Dangcolo Finihi rendered "I'm so in Love", and looked it.

Mesdames Fitzgerald and Stewart obliged with a Russian Gypsy dance, which pleased every one.

During intermission, while barbecued pig sandwiches, ice cream and cake were served, Mouser and Godfrey entertained with some very good numbers.

Prizes were awarded for costumes as follows:

Mrs. Fulford and Mrs. Fitzgerald both first prizes (Couldn't decide which was the best)

Mr. Faulkner, first prize

Mr. Willis, second prize

Messers. Crampton, Mitchell, Johnston and Mrs. Taylor were the Judges. A very "fulsome" evening was enjoyed by every one present.

Mr. (Dutch) Haller, our popular bowling alley manager is in the hospital enjoying an operation, and meanwhile the alley is closed. He's doing fine and we will be glad to see him back on the job.

On the evening of 30 July the first meeting of the Dikiki Finihi Nite Club was held. It was a real success. Dinner was served by Shinohara's to about 125 members. The new electrola furnished music for dancing during the dinner from 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., when Mayhew's Music Makers made their appearance and from then on the dancing was fast and furious. During the evening Boy Waskie and his Guam Follies furnished the following program:

"Just Around the Corner there's a bar that stands so high"	Entire Company
"La Golondrina" (In Spanish)	Mariana L. Guerrero
"Song of the Fool"	
"Sing, you Sinners"	Eugenia Underwood
"Cruel Judge Grimes"	
"Home, Sweet Home"	
"Never Swat a Fly"	Fred Mouser
A Charleston Dance	Bee Mouser, accompanied by Harold Mayhew and Fred Mouser at the ukelele.

A special surprise feature was "Pugs" Rice as a cigarette girl. He was dressed in some native belle's costume and wasn't he sweet — the impersonation was perfect until you looked at his feet. He distributed bananas among the audience. When the bananas were peeled it was found that they were already sliced — a Guam miracle. Anyhow he got a big hand.

Carnival caps were made for all by Mesdames Wood and McLin. This completed the illusion of being in a night club in a large metropolis and we think that for one evening folks forgot they were in Guam. It was just a dandy party and by urgent request we are going to try it again. It was the talk of the island (mostly favorable).

The native enlisted folks held a very nice dance on 6 August at the Service Club. The hall was beautifully decorated. In the center was a decorated canoe which was very effective. Mayhew's Music Makers were at their best. Ice cream and cake was served during intermission. They all had a great time. We hope they will have a regular monthly dance.

The new "Jardin des Matis" is proving to be a very popular place with the members. Good service and music on tap at all times.

O'Yes. Thankee.

Do Electric Fans Lower The Temperature of a Room?

An electric fan does not make the air in a room cooler, as commonly supposed. In fact, the temperature of a room is increased by setting the air in rapid motion. The cooling effect of the fan results from the fact that the temperature of the air is lower than the temperature of a person's skin and each puff of air absorbs heat and moisture as it passes.

A DIARY

The Following is Reprinted From

**EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A NATURALIST
ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM 1899**

By William E. Safford

Sunday, September 10.—“Today received a visit from Captain Dunlap of the *Solace*, accompanied by several officers and ladies. Went with the party to visit the village of the Caroline Islanders, several photographs of which were taken. The natives of Guam say that when visitors come here they do not seem to care to visit the ranches of the natives and see how they live, but they go to this village composed of huts of a lot of naked savages and take photographs back home, which their friends think are pictures of Chamorros. In this way wrong impressions of the island and its people are scattered abroad. The contrast between the Carolinos and the Chamorros was especially striking today. The former, with beautiful physique, but with great skeins of beads depending from their ears, and their half-naked bodies painted with yellow tumeric and red arnotto, looked indeed like savages; while the latter, tastefully clad in their Sunday clothes after the manner of Filipinos, looked civilized. Many of the Guam girls are quite pretty. Their dress consists of a short jacket of thin muslin, with low-cut neck and flowing sleeves often ornamented with lace edging, a trailing skirt usually of bright-colored gingham of large checked pattern, a fine white handkerchief over the head and often across the breast, and a necklace, usually of coral with gold beads at intervals, around the neck, from which a cross of metal is suspended. A few ladies dress in European fashion, but most of them say they cannot endure the discomfort of lacing. The shoes are made on the island, usually without heels, stockings are regarded by most of them a useless luxury.”

“These people are kind, honest, and very hospitable. Indeed, they will not let one pass without an invitation to enter their houses and take some refreshment. Today, when we declined an invitation of this kind, one good woman disappeared for a moment and brought back some eggs which she begged us to accept, refusing to take any money for them. On the other hand, when some of the visitors remarked upon the abundance of chickens about the house, the owner immediately replied: Yes, senior, I have a few, but I have a large family, and I need them for my use.” They do not seem to care for money; indeed, there is little they need to buy. Chickens and pigs thrive; every family has its field of corn, its tobacco patch, and perhaps a plantation of taro and yams. Coffee and cacao thrive, and rice grows in several localities on the island. In the woods grows the wild fertile bread-fruit, called *dugdug*, and deer and wild pigs are plentiful.

About nearly every ranch there are trees of the sterile form of the bread-fruit which is a wholesome food for man and beast, oranges, and bananas, the latter so plentiful that they lay rotting on the ground and even the pigs become tired of eating them.”

 “THE SPARK GAP” 

F. D. Brunton

Member of The American Radio Relay League

Guam's oldest amateur radio station, OM1TB at Sumay, has been forced to close down for the first time since its inauguration in 1928. The station is awaiting arrival of some new transmitting tubes, after which activities will be resumed. This station was first placed in commission by Lieutenant T. B. White of the U. S. Marine Corps, with a power output of seven and-a-half watts. Since that time it has increased power in successive steps to fifty, two hundred and fifty, and five hundred watts. Contacts have been made with every continent. At one time the station was a relay point for radio traffic from the ill-fated Carnegie terrestrial magnetism expedition.

Mr. H. Lankford is preparing to commence amateur activities. He is remembered as the man who re-wound a stubborn transformer umpteen times in an effort to furnish a 2,000 volt plate supply, and each time it went up in smoke, but we wager he winds one yet!

DX magazine, of Hong Kong, says the editor received the following letter from a broadcast listener near Tokyo, Japan:

“Dear Sir,

I am trying to catch your waves with all my might every night, but then I could not yet, I believe that it is possible to feel your waves with my super seven tubes set for long waves.

If you kindly send me your program by return please. Goodbye.”

Guam is beginning to realize that it is really possible to receive excellent foreign programs, and the number of receivers is constantly increasing. It would be well if the type of receiver used was identical in each case, as parts for these different receivers are not interchangeable, and no one can carry a stock of parts large enough to furnish replacements in case of a breakdown. But as long as there are two people there will probably be two opinions as to which receiver is the best, and as time passes we expect to see not only more receivers, but also more different kinds.

Padre Roman, who left Guam some months ago for the Orient, recently addressed the radio audience over station KZRM, the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, at Manila. The address was received in Guam by the Padre's old friend, Mr. Pedro Martinez, who easily recognized the voice of the speaker.

DEVASTATING FIRE WITHIN THE WALLED CITY OF OLD MANILA

A destructive and devastating fire broke out in the old and historical Walled City of Manila Saturday evening 13th. of August. The flames soon getting beyond control spread and enveloped important public buildings, large private schools, and many commercial establishments.

The damage has been reported as estimated at five million dollars. Among the buildings destroyed were; the Public Work Building, Land Registration Offices, Santa Isabel College, and many other important and commercial buildings. The conflagration which spread terror and destruction in this old and historical Walled City has, it is feared, destroyed many ancient buildings and relics of antiquity.

We are indebted to the American Chamber of Commerce Journal for the following excerpts reprinted from An Historical Sketch of the Walls of Manila, published in August 1928.

"The Walled City of Manila dates back to the formal taking possession of the surrounding territory by Legaspi about 1574. He declared Manila to be the capital of the archipelago, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the King of Spain over the whole group of islands."

"Gasper de San Agustin, writing of the period, says; Legaspi ordered the natives to finish the building of the fort in construction at the mouth of the Pasig so that His Majesty's artillery might be mounted therein for the defense of the port and town. Also he ordered them to build a large house inside the battlement walls for Legaspi's own residence, and another large house and church for the priests. Besides these two large houses he told them to erect 150 dwellings of moderate size for the remainder of the Spaniards to live in. All this they promptly promised to do, but they did not obey, for the Spaniards were themselves obliged to complete the work of the fortification."

"The City Council of Manila was constituted on the 24th., day of June, 1570. 1570 would, therefore, appear to be the date of the inception of Fort Santiago and the walls of Manila. These primitive works were built of timber. The first stone walls raised in the enceinte owed their origin, it is believed, to the efforts of the Governor, Santiago de Vera. Perez Dasmarinas who arrived in 1590 continued and improved these walls and also completed the erection of the stone Fort Santiago. The work continued under many governors till 1872. As the construction was carried on during different periods, often far apart, the building was not executed, therefore, according to any uniform plan. Evidence of this is clearly apparent not only in the character of material employed, but in the varied and various systems of fortification represented, thus rendering the enceinte a most interesting study. Earth, brick, and volcanic tufa appear to be the materials used; brick for facing embrasures and parapets, and earth and tufa for walls."

HABITS

Habits are hard to break, even though it may be profitable to break them. A department store advertised that Christmas purchases made in November would not be payable until January, although they also stated that the usual December invoice would be mailed. Sales were increased by thousands of dollars, and collections in December were normal. Most people hate to have unpaid bills laying around, and they pay them even though they are not due.

The quickest way to make yourself miserable is to start wondering why you aren't happier.

THE GUAM PRESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

**PRODUCERS OF ALL PRINTED MATTER
FROM A CARD TO A FOLDER COVER**

**Business Stationery, Announcements
Invitations, Programs, Calling Cards
General Job Printing**

RAISED LETTER EFFECTS FROM TYPE AND CUTS

ORDERS

NAVAL STATION ORDER } U. S. NAVAL STATION
No. 306 } Guam, 17 August, 1932

LABOR DAY

1. Monday, 5 September, 1932, is Labor Day and will be observed as a holiday in accordance with Article 361 (1), U. S. Navy Regulations.

2. The offices and shops at the Naval Station, Guam, will be closed on that day and only necessary authorized work will be carried on.

E. S. ROOT
Captain, U. S. Navy
Commandant

EXECUTIVE ORDER } NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
No. 93 } GOVERNMENT HOUSE
Guam, 1 August, 1932

LEAVE WITH PAY DISCONTINUED

1. In order to bring the working conditions of the employees of the Naval Government of Guam, and the Susana Hospital, into better accord with those of the Federal Government, it is directed that, commencing with the week beginning 1 August, 1932, and until further orders, employees of the Naval Government of Guam and the Susana Hospital, shall not be granted leave with pay.

E. S. Root
Governor of Guam

Island Government Bulletin Number 16-32

22 August, 1932

The Nanyo Boyeki Kabushiki has guaranteed a price, from 15 August, 1932, to 15 September, 1932, which permits their local representative to pay prices as listed below for copra, in the various districts of the Island, until that date.

All copra must be in good condition, made from ripe nuts, and thoroughly dried.

Point of Delivery	Price per 100 Lbs.	Island Government charge for delivery to Piti per 100 Lbs.
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Merizo and Umatac Docks	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.10
Hilaan	.80	.10
Yona	.80	.11
Inarajan	.75	.18
Dededo	.80	.11
Yigo	.80	.11
Agana and Sinajana	.95	.05
Sumay	.85	.05
Agat	.82	.08
Piti Warehouse	1.00	—

PRICES GOOD UNTIL 15 SEPTEMBER, 1932

Attention is invited to the amounts charged in last column for transportation from the various places to the Piti Warehouse; and it is earnestly urged upon all copra sellers that, so far as possible, they deliver their copra at piti in order to take advantage of the higher price to be had there.

E. S. Root,
Governor of Guam

Elliott's
DRUG STORE

Now carries in stock,

QUALITY

"PORT WINE"

For Medicinal Purposes

This wine acts as a tonic for invalids, old and young, as well as an appetizer. Its mildness pleases everyone.

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce



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104 TAKU ROAD, TIENSIN, CHINA

RUGS and CARPETS

The Only Plant in China Where
Raw Wool is Converted into Finished
Carpets Under One Roof

Local Readers May See Photographs of Designs
At The Station Supply Office and Recorder Office

THE BANK OF GUAM

ESTABLISHED 1915

Capital	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus	33,000.00
Deposits	398,586.97

CORRESPONDENT BANKS

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, N. Y.

Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco.

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

The National City Bank of New York, Manila, P. I.

The National City Bank of New York, Yokohama, Japan.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Shanghai, China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij, Hongkong, China.

Cashier's Drafts issued to depositors free of charge up to \$300.00 in value. Money telegraphed to all parts of the world.

Personal and Commercial Letters of Credit; American Bankers Association Travelers' Cheques.

We offer general banking facilities necessary in the transaction of public business.

VITAL STATISTICS

JULY - AUGUST, 1932

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	44	37	81
Births	35	28	63
Decrease Population	9	9	18
Total Population to 18 August, 1932			19,875
Illegitimate Births 15 July to 18 August, 1932			7
Marriages July and August			12

Marriages

From 15 July to 18 August, 1932

Agana

Jose I. Laguana—Emma T. Sablan.

Jose Cruz Perez—Ana Aguon Payne.

Juan Muna—Rita Cruz Pereira.

Vicente Perez Afleje—Concepcion L. Panglinan.

Jose Quichocho Cruz—Rosa Atoigue Atoigue.

Juan Balajadia Peredo—Maria Peredo Quichocho.

Juan Perez Quintanilla—Soledad Santos Santos.

Jose Castro Castro—Francisca Castro Blas.

Trinidad Torres Calvo—Clotilde Torres Perez.

Jose Merfaleng Guerrero—Eliza Fejarang Quitugua.

Harry N. Trotter—Harriet Stewart Park.

Sumay

Francisco Namauleg Borja—Amelia Cruz Santos.

Births

From 15 July to 18 August, 1932

Agana

Jose and Francisca Balajadia Panglinan, a daughter Cristina.

Jesus and Maria G. Franquez, a daughter Julia.

Miguel and Rosa S. Leon Guerrero, a son Carmelo.

Juan and Maria T. Aguero, a daughter Isabel.

Juan and Maria G. Quintanilla, a son Francisco.

Mariano and Francisca R. Mesa, a daughter Luisa.

Juan and Maria U. Baza, a son Juan.

Pedro and Antonia G. Peredo, a son Pete Ferdinand.

Miguel and Maria R. Sontos, a daughter Catalina.

Juan and Ana M. Mendiola, a son Jose.

Pedro and Maria Q. Salas, a daughter Magdalena.

Vicente and Maria L. G. Iriarte, a son Joaquin.

Juan and Concepcion Borja Leon Guerrero, a son Nicolas.

Felix and Concepcion D. Lizama, a son Jesus.

Pedro and Martina M. Manibusan, a son Juan.

Jesus and Dolores M. Salas, a daughter Ana.

Joaquin and Dolores M. Quitugua, a son Ignacio.

J. K. SHIMIZU

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Japanese Silks
and
Novelties

Special Reduction in Prices

Member Guam Chamber of Commerce

Jose and Clotilde S. Salas, a daughter Carmen.
 Enrique and Francisca G. Rios, a son Ignacio.
 Jose and Ramona F. Mendiola, a daughter Maria Ursula.
 Pedro and Josefa G. Benavente, a son Benigno.
 Antonio and Amanda C. Taijeron, a son Ignacio.
 Pedro and Magdalena B. San Nicolas, a daughter Rosa.
 Manuel and Ana Salas Rosario, a son Francisco.
 Jose and Elena G. Munoz, a son Agusto.
 Daryl and Elizabeth Shaw Wigle, a son Daryl Lee.
 Jose and Ana M. Eclavea, a daughter Tomasa.
 Francisco and Dolores C. Leon, a daughter Maria.
 Francisco and Rita F. Blas, a son Jose.
 Jose and Josefa C. Guerrero, a daughter Julia.
 Demetrio and Teresa D. Cruz, a daughter Julia.
 Joaquin and Concepcion G. Camacho, a daughter Teresita.
 Francisco and Maria S. Arceo, a son Vicente.
 Francisco and Concepcion Castro Taitano, (Twin) daughters Jesusa and Teresita.

Agat

Ignacio and Mercedes Cruz Chaco, son Tomas.
 Leon and Encarnacion B. Leon Guerrero, a son Tomas.
 Vinancio and Ignacia S. Babauta, a daughter Rosa.
 Vicente and Isabel S. Rivera, a son Franky.

Aporguan

Joaquin and Ana T. Reyes, a daughter Felecita.

Dededo

Jose and Sussana P. San Agustin, a son Joaquin.

Inarajan

Joaquin and Rosa T. Meno, a son Juan.
 Juan and Josefina T. San Nicolas, a daughter Emma.
 Jose and Rafaela S. N. Flores, a daughter Jane.
 Angel and Asuncion P. Crisostomo, a son Jouquin.
 Felix and Maria C. Cruz, a daughter Ana.
 Jesus and Rita N. Castro, a son Juan.

Piti

Juan and Juana Q. Cepeda, a son Jose.
 Felix and Angela S. Cruz, a son Henry.
 Jose and Dolores M. Yoshida, a daughter Rosa.

Sumay

Jose and Rosa T. Meno, a son Juan.
 Juan and Concepcion D. Anderson, a son Juan.
 Felix and Rita C. Babauta, a daughter Rita.

Umatac

Vicente and Maria S. Santiago, a daughter Lillian.
 Jose and Engracia A. Quinata, a son Francisco.
 Gregorio and Dolores S. Gofigan, a son Matias.

K. SAWADA

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Wholesale and Retail
Merchant

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Firestone Tire Co.

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Deaths

From 15 July to 18 August, 1932

Agana

Frank S. Brown	1 yr.
Jose D. Pangelinan	66 yrs.
Jose N. Santos	5 mos.
Jose I. Flores	1 yr. 4 mos.
Rita C. Meno	76 yrs.
Ramon A. Blas	11 mos.
Roberta U. Adriano	7 yrs.
Concepcion C. Perez	13 yrs.
Juan A. Blas	3 yrs
Tomas F. Iriarte	6 yrs. 6 mos.
Fabian D. Hines	49 yrs.
Manuel S. Tenorio	3 mos.
Isabel B. L. Guerrero	7 yrs.
Vicente L. Lizama	58 yrs.
Roman C. Mafnas	1 yr. 6 mos.
Lourdes I. Santos	10 yrs.
Candelaria P. Cruz	4 yrs.
Pedro E. Evangelista	42 yrs.
Juan F. Iriarte	5 yrs.
Vicente DeLeon Cruz	85 yrs.
Jose P. L. Guerrero	8 mos.
Juan C. Salas	1 mo. 15 das.
Concepcion S. Charsagua	23 yrs.
Joaquin F. Muna	25 yrs.
Jesus L.G. Leon Guerrero	28 yrs.
Antonio T. Matias	1 yr. 3 mos.
Rosario G. Perez	9 yrs.
Lourdes C. Ulloa	7 yrs. 6 mos.
Gloria B. Calvo	1 yr. 4 mos.
Vicente W. Cruz	23 yrs.
Manuel R. Maanao	1 yr.
Rosario C. L. Guerrero	1 yr. 10 mos.
Maria C. Santos	4 yrs.
Manuel G. Camacho	7 yrs. 9 mos. 27 das.
Eugerina Dorothy I. Iriarte	1 yr. 4 mos.
Francisco F. Asano	2 yrs.
Lucia M. Elatico	9 mos.
Juana S. Quintanilla	1 yr. 2 mos.
Teresa C. Mendiola	16 yrs.
Jose M. Santos	4 yrs. 6 mos.
Jesus C. Ulloa	2 yrs. 7 mos.
Dolores G. Blas	7 mos.
Justo F. E. Manibusan	11 mos. 27 das.
Juan C. Techaira	2 yrs.
Jesusa C. San Agustin	3 yrs.
Juan U. Villagomez	2 yrs. 6 mos.
Maria B. Quitarro	8 yrs. 7 mos.
Joaquin P. Mendiola	1 mos.
Gregorio R. Blas	1 yr. 3 mos.
Joaquin C. Castro	1 yr. 1 mo.
Teddy M. Cruz	1 yr. 6 mos.
Maria Q. Benavente	3 yrs. 2 mos.
Rosalia T. San Nicolas	3 yrs.
Dolores G. Quitugua	32 yrs.
Manuel E. Sablan	65 yrs.
Jesusa S. Unpingco	1 yr. 2 mos.
Maria S. Duenas	9 yrs.
Matilde O. Blas	4 yrs.
Susana B. Leon Guerrero	1 yr. 4 mos.

Asan

Jesus C. Cruz	7 mos.
Atanacio C. San Nicolas	2 yrs. 6 mos.
<i>Agat</i>	
Antonio P. Pinaula	1 yr. 11 mos.
Rosa B. Salas	2 yrs.
<i>Barrigada</i>	
Ana A. San Nicolas	2 yrs.
<i>Dededo</i>	
Juan C. Mesa	2 yrs. 2 mos.
<i>Inarajan</i>	
Tomas C. Flores	4 mos.
<i>Merizo</i>	
Nicolas A. San Nicolas	22 yrs. 6 mos. 29 das.
<i>Pitti</i>	
Vicente Q. Concepcion	Still Born
Carmen M. Nauta	2 yrs.
<i>Sumay</i>	
Rita C. Mendiola	19 yrs. 10 mos. 16 das.
Helen B. James	1 yr. 7 mos. 11 das.
Jesus L. Perez	1 yr. 2 mos. 30 das.
Antonio A. Aquiningoc	57 yrs. 2 mos.
Rita T. Camacho	70 yrs.
Ana S. Ulloa	25 yrs.
Maria S. Ulloa	31 yrs. 7 mos. 16 das.
Regina D. Taitano	3 yrs. 7 mos. 2 das.
<i>Sinajana</i>	
Maria T. Tenorio	1 yr. 2 mos.
Jose T. Tenorio	1 yr. 4 mos.
Justo G. Cruz	4 mos.

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SHIPPING NOTES

Prospective Arrivals and Departures

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		
			Arrive	Depart	Arrive
HENDERSON	West	11 Aug. San Francisco	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	9 Sept. Manila
GOLD STAR	North			5 Sept.	11 Sept. Kobe
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	11 Aug. San Francisco	4 Sept.	6 Sept.	12 Sept. Manila
HENDERSON	East	10 Oct. Manila	16 Oct.	17 Oct.	7 Nov. San Francisco
GOLD STAR	East	19 Oct. Manila	26 Oct.		
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	4 Nov. San Francisco	28 Nov.	30 Nov.	6 Dec. Manila
CHAUMONT	West	11 Nov. San Francisco	29 Nov.	30 Nov.	5 Dec. Manila

Vessels in Port

The U. S. S. R. L. BARNES, Floating Oil Depot, Lieut. Raleigh B. Miller, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Arrivals

The Japanese Schooner "MARIANA MARU", K. Okano, Master, arrived Guam on 8 August, 1932 from Saipan, M. I., carrying on board 94 tons of commercial freight, 44 bags of mail, and the following passengers for Guam: Joaquin L. G. Taisague, Rosa M. Taisague, Ana M. Taisague, Enrique P. Mesa, Thomas C. Sablan, Jose C. Reyes, Vicente A. Agualo, Andrea B. Cepeda, Vicente M. Evangelista, Maria E. Salas, Ana M. Evangelista, Flora S. Santos, Maria S. Santos, Antonia S. Santos, Pedro S. Santos, Alejandro S. Santos, Juan S. Tudela, Pedro Babauta, Chiyoko Kurokawa, Fujie Tsukahara, K. Sawada, Jose B. Mendiola, and Jose F. Perez.

The U.S.S. GOLD STAR, Station Ship, Commander William C. Faus, U. S. Navy, Commanding, arrived Guam on 18 August, 1932 from Manila, P. I., carrying on board government and commercial freight, 150 bags of mail, and the following passengers for Guam: Mrs. Benjamin S. Berry; Mrs. William C. Faus and

3 sons; Mrs. Arthur A. Clarkson and 2 daughters; Mrs. John W. Woodard and son; Mrs. James D. Stephens; Mrs. Eli Fildes and son; Mrs. Julia Sutton and son; Mrs. Vicente U. Atoigue and son; Mrs. M. Ocampo; Mrs. Brigido Arroyo and son; Mrs. Vicente Cruz and daughter; Mrs. Leocadio Boutista, son and 2 daughters; Mrs. Juana C. Untalan; Mr. Enrique R. Eclavea and wife; Mr. Francisco C. Torres; Mr. Lucio Eclavea; and the following members of the Guam Militia:- J. L. Borja, J. R. Fejaran, G. F. Kamminga, J. Pangelinan, J. P. Quitugua, and S. Tanaka.

Departures

The Japanese Schooner "MARIANA MARU", K. Okano, Master, sailed on 13 August, 1932 for Yokohama, Japan via Saipan, M. I., with 4 bags of mail, and the following passengers from Guam: Mariano T. Aguon, Exequel S. Pablo, Ana Tydingco, Maria Pablo, Juan T. Gumataotao, Mariano T. Cabrera, Cecilia D. Camacho, Magdalena M. Tenorio, Joaquin Tenorio, Antonia Tenorio, August Cabrera, and Juan S. Tudela.

TRY AGAIN!

"A naturalist divided an aquarium with a clear glass partition. He put a lusty bass in one section and minnows in the other.

"The bass struck every time a minnow approached the glass partition. After three days of fruitless lunging, which netted him only bruises, he ceased his efforts and subsisted on the food that was dropped in.

"Then the naturalist removed the glass partition. The minnows swam all around the bass, but he did not strike at a single one. He had been thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.

"There is a moral, if one is needed, and this is it —take another shot at the glass partition. Maybe it isn't there any more!"

A Good Comparison

An old friend of ours attended a big picnic at Palm Beach and stayed over to watch the dancing at night. He hadn't been out in the world much, and was deeply impressed with the girls' clothes. "Some of the ladies' clothes I see here," he said, "plumb puts me in mind of a barb-wire fence."

Somebody asked him why?

"Well," said he, "It's this way—they appear to protect the property without obstructing the view."

Amen

"Jack is the best after-dinner speaker we have."

"What does he say?"

"Waiter, give me the check."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

AUGUST 1932

Average direction of wind	E-SE
Max. wind movement—24 hrs.	3rd. 122 Miles
Min. wind movement—24 hrs.	17th. 50 "
Max. velocity for 1 hr.	18th. 18.00 "
Average velocity for — 31 days	34.61 "
Max. barometer	8:00 A.M. 16th. 29.90 In
Min. barometer	5:00 P.M. 13th. 29.59 "
Max. rainfall for 24 hrs.	30th. 1.77 "
Total rainfall for the month	8.72 "
Number of days with rainfall	21 Days
Highest temperature reading	8th. & 30th. 94.5 Deg.
Lowest temperature reading	20th. 72.0 "
Average temperature (noon reading)	88.70 "
Seismograph records	7
Quakes perceived	2

SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

August 4th.	3:13:10, P.M.	Direction N-S
" 10th.	12:36:17, A.M.	" N-S
" 11th.	10:30:10, A.M.	" N-S
" 17th.	3:28:13, A.M.	" E-W
" 18th.	8:03:46, P.M.	" E-W
" 18th.	10:00:36, P.M.	" E-W "P"
" 25th.	7:40:43, A.M.	" E-W "P"

"P" denotes perceived

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Philippine Islands.

Stated Communication

Second Monday of the Month.

MID-PACIFIC POST No. 1, GUAM

REGULAR MEETINGS

2nd. and 4th. Thursdays
of each month

LEGION HALL, SERVICE CLUB



AGANA LODGE No. 1281

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS
SESSIONS IN JULY, AUGUST AND
SEPTEMBER — FIRST WEDNESDAYYoung Men's League of Guam
"MEETINGS"Regular Meeting first Saturday of every month
8:00 P. M.General Meeting third Saturday of September
and MarchTHE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAYGUAM MILITIA CLUB
MEET AT CLUBHOUSE
Lot No. 114, AganaRegular Meeting first Sunday every month
7:30 P. M.General Meeting first Sunday of
June and December.GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION
HOURS OF MEETINGS

SUNDAY:

Sunday School	9:30 A.M.
Preaching in English	10:30 A.M.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 P.M.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 P.M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday,	8:00 P.M.
Meeting San Antonio, Friday	8:00 P.M.
Meeting Sumay, Saturday	8:00 P.M.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

ON THE STATION

The Station Bible School meets in the American School Building in Agana at 9:15 each Sunday morning. There are well-taught classes for both boys and girls, including ages from two to fifteen.

A fine Sunday School for the Sumay children is conducted in the Recreation Building at 11 o'clock each Sunday morning.

The Station Church Service is conducted at 7:30 each Sunday evening in Dorn Hall. All are welcome.

Francis Lee Albert
Lieut.-Comdr. (ChC), U. S. Navy,
Station Chaplain.

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NO GOOD REASON
AGAINST GOOD INSURANCE
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